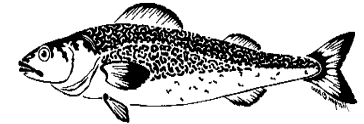
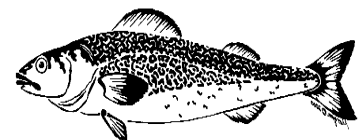
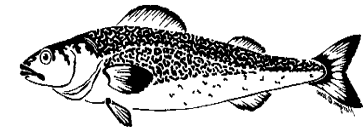
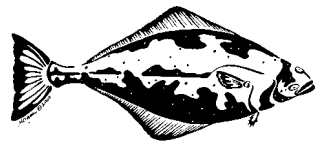
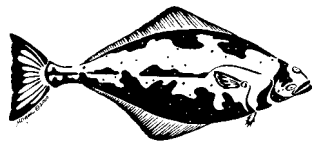


2001 REPORT TO THE FLEET

February 2002



Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service
Restricted Access Management Program
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**REPORT TO THE FLEET (for Fishing Year 2001)
FEBRUARY 2002**

To the IFQ Fleet:

Greetings from the Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Restricted Access Management (RAM) Program.

This report contains information about the 2002 season, reviews the 2001 season, provides information on IFQ program performance, discusses some developments that may affect the program, and provides a directory of officials that you may find useful.

Additionally, we include information about the IFQ Cost Recovery (Fee) Program.

When it begins in mid-March, the 2002 IFQ season will last for eight full months. Our hope for you is that the season is safe and successful.

Sincerely,



Philip J. Smith
Program Administrator
Restricted Access Management

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2001 REPORT TO THE FLEET

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SECTION I

THE 2002 HALIBUT AND SABLEFISH IFQ SEASON

The 2002 Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) season for halibut and sablefish opens in mid-March. Fishing is allowed for a full 245 days, until noon A.L.T on November 18, 2002. This section of the report includes information on how your 2002 IFQ amounts were calculated, the 2002 Quota Share (QS) Use and Vessel IFQ Caps, any changes to the rules that are in effect for this fishing year (in particular, the new Cost Recovery Program), and other issues.

HOW YOUR ANNUAL IFQ PERMIT AMOUNTS WERE CALCULATED

Once the fisheries managers determined, for each halibut and sablefish regulatory area, what the 2002 Total Allowable Catch (TAC) limits were, Restricted Access Management (RAM) applied some simple math to calculate your IFQ.

For each area in which you hold QS, the amount of QS you hold was divided by the amount of all the QS that has been issued for that area (this is the Quota Share Pool, or QSP). The resulting fraction was then multiplied by the TAC for that area. The equation yielded the number of pounds of IFQ that you may harvest for the 2002 season derived from QS you held. Put simply, the above explanation can be expressed as follows:

$$QS \div QSP \times TAC = IFQ$$

In many cases, the resulting IFQ number was adjusted slightly (up or down) depending on fishing activities during 2001. If you (or whoever last year's IFQ holder may have been) recorded overages (caught more fish than the permit allowed), your 2002 permit account may reflect a debit for these pounds.

On the other hand, if you (or the IFQ holder) did not catch as many pounds as allowed by the IFQ permit, up to 10 percent of your final 2001 permit amount was added as an adjustment to your 2002

season's IFQ account.

The adjustment "follows" the QS. This means that if the QS transferred from one person to another, the remaining balances of QS holders were adjusted by adding or subtracting pro-rata shares of remaining balances of persons who fished the IFQ. Then all 2002 adjustments were calculated. In short, your 2002 IFQ amounts were adjusted by overages and underages due to last year's under- and over-fishing by persons who fished the IFQ, regardless of who that may have been.

The annual TACs for both halibut and sablefish were set by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) somewhat in advance of the 2002 season. The QSPs were calculated using January 31 figures. The following table shows those amounts. It also shows the "ratio" between the QSP and the TAC for each area; this ratio shows how many units of QS are needed to yield one pound of IFQ.

TABLE I-A: 2002 QUOTA SHARE POOLS (QSPs) AND TOTAL ALLOWABLE CATCHES (TACs)

Species and Area	2002 Quota Share Pool (units)	2002 IFQ TAC (pounds)	Ratio (QS:IFQ)
Halibut 2C	59,633,843	8,500,000	7.0158
3A	184,873,475	22,630,000	8.1694
3B	53,907,509	17,130,000	3.1470
4A	14,503,996	4,970,000	2.9183
4B	9,284,774	3,344,000	2.7766
4C	3,969,186	1,015,000	3.9105
4D	4,869,276	1,421,000	3.4267
4E	139,999	0	0
All Areas	331,182,058	59,010,000	
Sablefish AI	31,932,492	3,373,920	9.4645
* BS	18,768,845	1,701,951	11.0278
CG	111,619,720	9,576,782	11.6552
SE	66,030,961	7,076,766	9.3307
WG	36,029,105	3,950,643	9.1198
WY	53,231,066	3,708,137	14.3552
All Areas	317,612,189	29,388,199	

Notes to Table:

- The "ratio" displays the number of units of QS that yield one pound of 2002 IFQ.
- QS Pools include small amounts of QS in "Reserve" (QS that is not yet issued) and QS that is "Restricted" (QS that has been issued, but which does not yield IFQ to its holder).
- TACs do not include pounds that have been set aside for the CDQ program.
- Halibut weights are displayed in net pounds; sablefish weights in round pounds.

* BS ratio revised to actual 4/10/02

2002 QS USE AND VESSEL IFQ CAPS

The IFQ rules place definite limits on the amount of QS that yields IFQ that any one person may hold (QS Use Caps), and on the amount of total IFQ pounds that can be landed from one vessel during any season (Vessel IFQ Caps).

The following table displays the caps that are in effect during the 2002 season (note that the halibut QS Use Caps are constant, based on the 1996 QSPs):

TABLE I-B: 2002 QS USE CAPS

	Applicable %	Size of Relevant QSPs	QS Use Cap
Halibut	1% of 2C QSP	59,979,977 QS units	599,799 QS units
	.5% of 2C, 3A, 3B QSPs	300,564,647 QS units	1,502,823 QS units
	1.5% of Area 4 QSPs	33,002,937 QS units	495,044 QS units
Sablefish	1% of SE QSPs	66,030,961 QS units	660,310 QS units
	1% of All QSPs	317,612,189 QS units	3,176,122 QS units

Note to Table: The "Relevant" QSPs for calculating the Use Caps for halibut are the 1996 QSPs; for sablefish, the 2002 QSPs are used.

TABLE I-C: 2002 VESSEL IFQ CAPS

	Vessel Use Cap %	2001 IFQ TAC	Vessel Use Cap
Halibut	1% of 2C IFQ TAC	8,500,000 net pounds	85,000 net pounds
	.5% of All IFQ TAC	59,010,000 net pounds	295,050 net pounds
Sablefish	1% of SE IFQ TAC	7,076,766 round pounds	70,768 round pounds
	1% of All IFQ TAC	29,388,199 round pounds	293,882 round pounds

Note to Table: Vessel IFQ Caps are calculated based on the IFQ TACs only; CDQ TACs are not included in the calculations.

IFQ COST RECOVERY (FEE) PROGRAM

On March 15, 2000, a major amendment to the IFQ regulation was approved and published in the Federal Register. The rule change was mandated by a 1996 amendment to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management and Conservation Act (MSA), which that require the Secretary of Commerce adopt regulations to implement the cost recovery program for the Alaska halibut and sablefish IFQ program. Under the law, we must collect a fee to recover the actual costs of managing and enforcing the IFQ program. The fee is annually established as a percent of the ex-vessel value of IFQ halibut and sablefish. However, it may never exceed 3 percent of the value of the IFQ species landed.

RAM has published (February 2002) a comprehensive report on the first year of the IFQ Cost Recovery Program, and we urge that those with an interest in the particulars review the Report either by receiving a copy from RAM or by accessing it through our web site: www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram. Below, we present a summary of the mechanics of the program and the first year of implementation.

Cost Recovery -- How the System Works

After the end of each IFQ season, RAM:

- (1) uses Registered Buyer data to calculate a set of “standard ex-vessel prices” for IFQ fish landed by species, month, and port;
- (2) compiles a list of all your IFQ permit landings by species, month, and port;
- (3) applies the appropriate “standard ex-vessel price” to each of your landings (which results in a “standard ex-vessel value” for each landing);
- (4) applies the annual fee percentage (3 percent or lower) to each landing’s “standard ex-vessel value;” and,
- (5) sums the “standard ex-vessel values” for all your landings and permits. This final result is your total fee owed, as based on the standard prices and values.

IFQ Permit Holder Obligations. RAM then mails a summary that itemizes your landings and shows your total fee liability. When you receive the summary, you must pay the amount owed by no later than January 31 of the year following the calendar year in which landings were made. You have two payment options:

1. You may pay the amount owed shown on the summary (i.e., the amount based on RAM’s calculation of the total “standard ex-vessel value” of all your permit landings); or,
2. You may pay an amount based in whole or in part on “actual” ex-vessel receipts from the sale of your halibut or sablefish. However, if you choose to pay any portion of your fee on the basis of actual receipts, you must be prepared to demonstrate (with those receipts) how much you were paid for those IFQ landings.

Obligations of Registered Buyers acting as shoreside processors: You must report to RAM how many pounds, by species, month, and port, of IFQ halibut and/or sablefish you purchased and how much you paid for the product. Reports are due at NMFS by

October 15th of each year. Forms and instructions are available well in advance of that date. ***Calculating “standard ex-vessel price” and “standard ex-vessel value”:*** The Registered Buyer reports are essential for calculating the “standard ex-vessel prices” of IFQ fish for any given year.

Upon receipt of the information, RAM will compute the average price paid by species, month, and port (or group of ports). The resulting numbers are the suite of “standard ex-vessel prices” for that year, and will be the basis for calculating the “standard ex-vessel value” of each landing.

Calculating the annual fee percentage: The regulations assume that the fee will be 3 percent (but not more) of the ex-vessel value of the IFQ fish landed. Late in each fishing year, NMFS computes the costs of managing and enforcing the program. If costs are less than expected, and/or if prices paid for IFQ fish are higher than expected, the annual fee percentage could be adjusted downward for that year. To determine the annual fee percentage, RAM will consider the costs of management and enforcement, and the total “standard ex-vessel value” of all IFQ fish landed on all permits. If applying a 3 percent fee would recover revenues in excess of those needed, the percentage will be set at less than 3 percent. Notice of the new percentage will be published in the Federal Register and reflected in bills sent to permit holders.

Payment of the fee: IFQ permit holders must pay their fees by January 31 of the year following the calendar year in which landings were made.

Failure to pay on time will result in the permit holder’s Quota Share (QS)/IFQ becoming non-transferable and the person being ineligible to receive any additional QS/IFQ by transfer. Additionally, the account will be subject to penalties, fees and interest.

Communication with RAM will provide ample opportunity for each IFQ permit holder to reconcile their account. However, if the

permit holder continues not to pay, RAM will produce a formal determination and state the amount due. Any such formal determination may be appealed. **If the formal determination is not appealed and the account remains unpaid or under-paid, the matter will be referred for collection.**

Cost Recovery - First Year Performance

In December 2000, RAM established the fee percentage at 1.8% of the ex-vessel value of IFQ harvests (based on actual program management and enforcement costs of \$3,474,111.00 and total value of halibut and sablefish of \$195,882,331). Billings were then sent to 2,532 permit holders. By the end of the Fiscal Year (September 30, 2001), all but 9 permit holders had paid. IFQ permits held by the 9 persons who did not pay have their permits sanctioned and may not fish. In addition, they may not make QS/IFQ transfers nor they may receive QS/IFQ by transfer. These permit holders may not regain the privileges until their total fee liability is satisfied.

Cost Recovery – 2002 Collection

At the end of the 2001 season, RAM calculated the fee at 2.0% of the ex-vessel value of IFQ harvests. The percent resulted from actual program management and enforcement costs of \$3,430,357, and total ex-vessel value of halibut and sablefish of \$167,328,175. The increase over the 2001 fee percent resulted from lower ex-vessel values. Those fees should have been paid by January 31, 2002; collection procedures have commenced against those who failed to pay.

IFQ RULE CHANGES

Note that the following discussion of IFQ regulations is for informational purposes only. It should not be relied on as a statement of the legal requirements of the regulations. Current regulations that govern the IFQ program can be found at 50 CFR Part 679.

Since the beginning of the IFQ program, there have been numerous adjustments to the regulations. Some of these have been major (such as the “Fish-Down” provisions that came into effect in late 1996), while many have been “technical” in nature. A number of changes, none particularly significant, are pending consideration and approval by the Secretary.

The most recent regulatory changes accomplished the following:

- clarified the requirements of IFQ fisherman fishing in open access sablefish fisheries in Alaska State waters;
- revised the definition of an “IFQ landing” to include “trailer” – the removal from the water of a vessel that contains IFQ harvests;
- exempted from the IFQ six-hour prior notice of landing and 12-hour landing window requirements those lingcod fishermen who use dinglebar gear, who hold halibut IFQ, and who wish to land up to 500 pounds of incidental halibut bycatch along with legal landings of lingcod;
- specified, for IFQ landings that involve more than one Registered Buyer, which Registered Buyer is responsible for ensuring compliance with shipment report requirements;
- extended the existing surviving spouse transfer provisions to include a family member designated as a beneficiary to whom the survivorship transfer privileges would extend in the absence of a surviving spouse;
- required corporations or partnerships holding QS to provide annual

updates to RAM on the status of the corporation or partnership, including the number of shareholders or partners, and compliance with applicable laws of incorporation;

- allows appeals of Initial Administrative Determinations (IADs) made under the IFQ program regulations to be submitted by facsimile; and,
- changes the manner in which slime and ice allowances are reported in IFQ landing reports and calculated for account debit in the NMFS database.

Additionally, three amendments to the Fishery Management Plan (FMP) were approved, and final regulations are in development. These amendments:

- change the sablefish use limits to be calculated in the same way that halibut use limits are calculated as fixed number of (i.e. in units based on the 1996 QS pools rather than as variable numbers of units based on percentage of the annual QS pools);
- add language specific to estates to the FMP’s definition of a “change” in a corporation, partnership, or other entity; and,
- allow “indirect ownership” of vessels for purposes of determining minimum vessel ownership percentages under the IFQ hired skipper provisions.

Changes Under Consideration

Halibut Sport Charters: At its February 2000 meeting, the Council took final action to establish a halibut sport charter vessel guideline harvest level (GHL). At that time, the Council also initiated “fast-track” development of an amendment that would integrate the halibut sport charter fishery into the existing IFQ program. A Council committee developed elements and options for this IFQ proposal and reported back to the Council. At its April 2001 meeting in Anchorage, the Council took final action on the amendment and, in October 2001, affirmed that decision. Regulations to implement the GHL have been proposed; regulations to implement the recommended IFQ program are being prepared.

Coastal Communities: The Council has been petitioned by the Gulf of Alaska Coastal Community Coalition (GOACCC) to consider a program amendment that would allow small coastal communities located on the Gulf of Alaska to form not-for-profit corporations that could enter the QS market and obtain quota for use by community residents. The Council has developed an Analysis of the amendments and is scheduled to take final action at its April 2002 meeting.

Reporting Changes: NMFS is developing an internet alternative to the transaction terminals for reporting IFQ landing. Requested buyers will be notified when this option is available, sometime during the 2002 season.

Landings Changes: In response to concerns expressed by Registered Buyers and IFQ fishermen, the NMFS Alaska Enforcement Division (AED) is recommending changes to some of the requirements that currently pertain to landing IFQ halibut and sablefish, in order to reduce the reporting burden on the public. If approved, these changes could:

- amend the Prior Notice of Landing report requirement, by reducing the minimum advance notification time to less than six hours;
- amend the Prior Notice of Landing Report by replacing the requirement to designate a specific Registered Buyer with a requirement to provide more detailed landing location information;
- eliminate the dockside vessel clearance requirement and replace it with the verbal “Departure Report;” and,
- eliminate the Shipment Report and require an enhanced Product Transfer Report.

At this time, these are under consideration only, and no changes will occur unless and until the regulations are changed.

**For up-to-date information on these topics, please visit NMFS’ and the Council’s web sites, accessible at:
www.fakr.noaa.gov and www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc, respectively.**

SECTION II

THE 2001 IFQ SEASON IN REVIEW

The 2001 IFQ season opened on March 15. A total of 6,684 IFQ permits (as defined by unique combinations of species, areas, and vessel categories), including 4,951 halibut permits and 1,733 sablefish permits, were active as of year-end 2001.

When the season ended on November 15, those permits had been used by IFQ holders to report 6,997 vessel landings of IFQ halibut and 2,055 of sablefish, for a total harvest of 95 percent of the IFQ halibut TAC and 90 percent of the IFQ sablefish TAC. The table below displays those landings by species, regulatory area, and IFQ pounds.

TABLE II-A: 2001 IFQ HALIBUT AND SABLEFISH ALLOCATIONS AND LANDINGS

Species/Area	Vessel Landings	Area IFQ TAC	Total Harvest	Percent Harvested
Halibut 2C	2,738	8,780,000	8,170,172	93%
3A	2,582	21,890,000	21,071,467	96%
3B	915	16,530,000	16,082,144	97%
4A	375	4,970,000	4,823,638	97%
4B	193	3,928,000	3,517,658	90%
4C	156	1,015,000	724,815	71%
4D	38	1,421,000	1,368,875	96%
Total	6,997	58,534,000	55,758,769	95%
Sablefish AI	129	3,306,900	1,749,556	53%
BS	113	1,375,670	789,872	57%
CG	664	9,541,509	9,295,504	97%
SE	752	7,407,456	7,249,338	98%
WG	149	3,544,997	3,388,374	96%
WY	248	3,944,029	3,875,658	98%
Total	2,055	29,120,561	26,348,302	90%

Notes to Table:

- Vessel landings include the number of reported landings by participating vessels reported by IFQ regulatory area; each such landing may include harvests from multiple IFQ permit holders;
- Halibut weights are reported in net (headed and gutted) pounds; sablefish weights are reported in round pounds.

RATE OF IFQ HARVEST

The following tables display the rate of IFQ harvest by month for each of the past seven seasons:

TABLE II-B: RELATIVE RATE OF HALIBUT IFQ HARVEST

Month Ending	1995 (TAC = 37,422,000)	1996 (TAC = 37,422,000)	1997 (TAC = 51,116,000)	1998 (TAC = 55,708,000)	1999 (TAC = 58,390,000)	2000 (TAC = 53,074,000)	2001 (TAC = 58,534,000)
April 14	3%	11%	9%	8%	12%	10%	10%
May 14	7%	14%	13%	11%	14%	14%	14%
June 14	15%	15%	19%	13%	18%	19%	18%
July 14	9%	10%	11%	12%	11%	10%	10%
August 14	10%	12%	12%	14%	12%	14%	14%
September 14	16%	15%	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%
October 14	14%	11%	10%	11%	10%	10%	10%
End of year	11%	6%	8%	9%	7%	8%	8%
Total %	85%	94%	96%	91%	97%	97%	96%

TABLE II-C: RELATIVE RATE OF SABLEFISH IFQ HARVEST

Month Ending	1995 (TAC = 45,658,049)	1996 (TAC = 35,319,897)	1997 (TAC = 30,233,885)	1998 (TAC = 29,845,875)	1999 (TAC = 27,154,059)	2000 (TAC = 29,926,122)	2001 (TAC = 29,120,561)
April 14	9%	15%	11%	8%	8%	11%	10%
May 14	21%	24%	24%	17%	20%	23%	23%
June 14	22%	20%	20%	19%	20%	20%	20%
July 14	11%	10%	10%	12%	17%	13%	10%
August 14	4%	8%	11%	11%	7%	7%	7%
September 14	8%	7%	7%	10%	8%	8%	7%
October 14	7%	5%	8%	11%	9%	7%	9%
End of year	7%	3%	4%	5%	5%	3%	4%
Total %	89%	92%	95%	93%	94%	92%	90%

Notes to Tables:

- Data include IFQ TACs only; CDQ allocations are not included.
- Retention of halibut after November 15 is prohibited
- Retention and reporting of sablefish after November 15 is required if IFQ permit includes sablefish balance.
- Because of rounding, sums of monthly totals in this table may differ slightly from published annual total per cents of TACs landed.

TOP IFQ ALASKAN PORTS

Halibut

As the following table displays, the “Top Ten” Alaska ports in which the IFQ halibut were landed has remained relatively constant over the past seven seasons, as has the percentage of IFQ halibut landed outside of Alaska.

TABLE II-D: TOP TEN ALASKA HALIBUT PORTS 2001

Port	2001 Rank	2001 Pounds (net wt.)	Percent of 2001 Landings	1995 Rank	1996 Rank	1997 Rank	1998 Rank	1999 Rank	2000 Rank
Homer	1	13,361,782	24.0%	2	2	3	1	1	1
Kodiak	2	8,515,583	15.3%	1	1	1	2	2	2
Dutch/Unalaska	3	6,190,526	11.1%	4	4	2	4	4	3
Seward	4	6,121,758	11.0%	5	3	4	3	3	4
Sitka	5	2,547,093	4.6%	3	5	5	5	6	6
Juneau	6	2,345,232	4.2%	13	8	8	7	5	5
Petersburg	7	2,213,709	4.0%	6	6	6	6	7	7
Adak	8	2,100,258	3.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	8
Hoonah	9	1,403,894	2.5%	7	7	7	8	9	12
Cordova	10	1,392,609	2.5%	8	9	9	9	8	11
All “Outside”	N/A	2,073,682	3.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Ports	N/A	55,758,769	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note to Table: “All Ports” includes some additional Alaskan ports.

Sablefish

As the following table displays, the “Top Ten” Alaska ports in which the IFQ sablefish were landed has remained relatively constant over the past seven seasons, as has the percentage of IFQ sablefish landed outside of Alaska.

TABLE II-E: TOP TEN ALASKA SABLEFISH PORTS 2001

Port	2001 Rank	2001 Pounds (round wt.)	Percent of 2001 Landings	1995 Rank	1996 Rank	1997 Rank	1998 Rank	1999 Rank	2000 Rank
Seward	1	5,201,716	19.7%	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dutch/Unalaska	2	3,943,412	15.0%	3	4	4	4	4	2
Sitka	3	3,323,245	12.6%	2	2	2	2	2	3
Kodiak	4	2,619,512	9.9%	4	3	3	3	3	4
Homer	5	1,842,522	7.0%	9	8	9	6	5	6
Cordova	6	1,345,448	5.1%	8	7	7	10	9	9
Juneau	7	1,305,179	5.0%	9	13	8	7	7	5
Hoonah	8	1,133,641	4.3%	10	9	6	8	10	8
Petersburg	9	1,047,915	4.0%	7	5	10	9	8	10
Yakutat	10	956,285	3.6%	5	6	5	5	6	7
All “Outside”	N/A	1,245,115	4.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Ports	N/A	26,348,302	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note to Table: “All Ports” includes some additional Alaskan ports.

2001 HIRED SKIPPER ACTIVITY

During the 2001 IFQ season, a total of 293 Hired Skippers participated in the fishery. Hired Skippers harvested 22,926,044 pounds of IFQ halibut (head off, gutted), which was 39 percent of the halibut IFQ TAC and 41% of all IFQ halibut weight landed. Hired Skippers harvested 14,418,520 pounds of IFQ sablefish (round weight), which was 50 percent of the sablefish IFQ TAC and 55 percent of all IFQ sablefish weight landed.

2002 OVERAGE AND UNDERAGE ADJUSTMENTS

Under the IFQ regulations, non-confiscated amounts of IFQ permit “overages” are used to determine adjustment to the following year’s IFQ permit amounts. “Underages” may result in additional pounds, although the actual carry-over may be limited under regulations. The table below summarizes the effects of the adjustments from 2001 overages and underages on the 2002 IFQ permit amounts.

TABLE II-F: EFFECT OF OVERAGE/UNDERAGE ADJUSTMENTS ON 2002 IFQ ALLOCATIONS

Species	'02 Permits with Underage Adjustments	Total Underage	'02 Permits with Overage Adjustments	Total Overage Adjustment	Net '02 IFQ Pounds
Halibut	3,409	1,706,270	703	-369,377	1,336,893
Sablefish	1,100	948,532	329	-139,941	808,591

Notes to Table:

- A total of 4,947 halibut permits and 1,725 sablefish permits (by area and category) were issued at the start of the 2002 fishing year.
- The “Net '02 IFQ Pounds” column displays the total number of IFQ pounds that are available above the TAC for the 2002 sablefish and halibut IFQ season.

USE OF TRANSACTION TERMINALS

Registered Buyers must report IFQ landings by using electronic Transaction Terminals. This allows for “real-time” accounting of individual harvests and contributes significantly to management of each individual IFQ holder’s IFQ account.

During the first two IFQ seasons, technical problems were experienced with the remote Transaction Terminals; however, by the end of 1996, most

of the problems had been resolved. Since that time, use of the Transaction Terminals has been the norm, rather than the exception.

The following table shows the increase in electronic reporting of IFQ landings over time. A “transaction” is a report by vessel, person, harvest area, and species.

TABLE II-G: USE OF TRANSACTION TERMINALS

Reporting Year	Number of “Transactions”	Number of “Transactions” Using Transaction Terminals	Percent Reported by Transaction Terminal
1996	11,196	5,908	53%
1997	12,753	11,294	89%
1998	11,801	11,062	94%
1999	12,852	12,451	97%
2000	11,438	10,985	96%
2001	11,354	11,142	98%

REGISTERED BUYER INFORMATION

Landings of IFQ halibut and sablefish must be reported by an IFQ Registered Buyer (RB) (which may be, and in many instances is, the QS holder). The following table displays the number of RB permits issued by RAM for the 2001 IFQ season, as well as the number of RBs who reported landings.

TABLE II-H: NUMBER AND TYPE OF RB PERMITS ISSUED FOR 2001

Type of RB	Number of Permits Issued	Number Reporting Landings	Percent Reporting Landings
Buyer-Broker	131	45	34%
Catcher/Seller	480	110	23%
Retail	50	19	38%
Mothership	15	0	0%
Tender	28	6	21%
Catcher/Processor	90	27	30%
Restaurant	26	8	31%
Shore plant	124	81	65%
Other	11	4	36%
Unique Total	694	215	31%

Note to Table: Permit applicants select all relevant “Types of Buyer”; as a result, numbers are not additive by type.

The following table displays the varying amounts of IFQ landings reported by RBs during the 2001 IFQ season. The numbers show that there are significant differences in the amounts of IFQ harvests that were reported by those buyers. As the above table shows, fewer than 31 percent of those who held 2001 RB permits actually reported landings; data reported on the following table suggest that a large number of those RBs who did report landings, reported relatively small amounts. This information is consistent with earlier years.

Table II-I: Mean (Average), Median, Largest, and Smallest Reported IFQ Halibut and Sablefish Pound Totals for RBs for 2001

Species	RBs Reporting Landings	Mean Pounds	Median Pounds	Largest PoundTotal	Smallest PoundTotal
Halibut	174	320,453	27,876	5,841,753	104
Sablefish	94	280,301	41,724	2,263,663	106

2001 IFQ ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

The U.S. Coast Guard (Coast Guard) and the NMFS Alaska Enforcement Division (AED) enforce the regulations that govern fishing under the IFQ program. As a general rule, AED focuses its enforcement effort shoreside while the Coast Guard focuses its effort at-sea. The Coast Guard also conducts shoreside enforcement consisting of monitoring offloads and after-hours surveillance of high threat areas. The AED is primarily responsible for offload monitoring, accounting for IFQ shipments, and investigating fraud and other illegal activities.

During 2001, AED conducted 533 dockside boardings (accounting for 31% of the vessels delivering IFQ halibut or sablefish), while Coast Guard personnel conducted 210 at-sea boardings, monitored 106 IFQ offloads, and spent over 2,400 person-hours on focused after-hours surveillance. These activities resulted in the detection of 29 fisheries violations, with most violations involving log books, permits not on board, and exceeding bycatch limits.

The AED reports: "Overall, compliance was good."

2001 VESSEL SAFETY STATISTICS

In addition to its enforcement responsibilities, the Coast Guard also monitors safety-at-sea. During the 2001 IFQ season, the Coast Guard conducted seven Search and Rescue (SAR) missions on IFQ vessels in distress in Alaska (compared with three in 2000),

one of which resulted in the loss of the vessel (compared to one in 2000). The Coast Guard responded to an average of 28 SAR missions, two vessel sinkings and two lives lost each year during the short "derby" openings prior to 1995.

SECTION III

THE IFQ PROGRAM - BY THE NUMBERS

One way of assessing the performance of a program that restricts access to fisheries is to quantify as many elements as possible and report on those data to the fleet, fisheries managers, the general public, and policy-makers. That is the purpose of this section of the 2002 Report to the Fleet.

In many ways, these data simply display the results of decisions made by the thousands of QS holders – decisions to appeal determinations, to buy or sell QS, to fish, to join with other QS holders in a vessel, etc.

On the following pages, we discuss implementation issues (initial issuance and appeals), consolidation of QS holders, consolidation of vessels, “IFQ Crewmembers” who have entered the fishery since the IFQ program began, etc. They are reported generally without comment; the numbers speak for themselves.

INITIAL ISSUANCE OF QS, DETERMINATIONS, AND APPEALS

During the initial application period, more than 6,000 persons applied for more than 9,000 QS certificates (by area, species, and vessel category).

From that pool of applications, approximately 1,100 were determined not to be eligible for QS, while some 750 others challenged part or all of the official records that were used to determine who received QS, how much, and what type. All applicants whose claims, in whole or in part, were denied, received an Initial Administrative Determination (IAD) from RAM.

Although the application period formally ended in July of 1994, several applications were received after that date and were denied with IAD's. No new applications were received during 2001.

Of the approximately 1,800 IADs issued by RAM, only 10 percent (182) were appealed to the Office of Administrative Appeals. The following table shows the issues which gave rise to the appeals:

**TABLE III-A: APPEALS FROM RAM IADS ON IFQ PROGRAM APPLICATIONS
AS OF YEAR-END 2001**

Reasons for IFQ Appeals	Number
Basic Eligibility for Quota Share Issuance	49
Ownership/Lease Conflicts	42
Untimely Applications	36
Additional Qualifying Pounds	21
Successor-in-Interest Determinations	13
Vessel Category Determinations	8
Challenge to IFQ Regulations	7
Miscellaneous/Other Reasons	6

Disposition of Administrative Appeals

TABLE III-B: STATUS OF IFQ APPEALS

Status of IFQ Appeals as of Year-End 2001	Number
Decisions Issued (Final Determinations Made)	148
Appeal Settled or Dismissed (Final Determinations Made)	31
Decisions Pending	3

Appeals of Final Agency Actions

A Decision of the Office of Administrative Appeals becomes a Final Agency Action 30 days after it is published, unless the Regional Administrator decides otherwise. An appellant may appeal a Final Agency Action to the federal courts. As of year-end 2001, 11 of the 148 Final

Agency Actions on IFQ appeals had been appealed to the U.S. District Court as 10 separate cases. (Some were further appealed to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals).

The following table identifies and shows the status of those appeals:

TABLE III-C: STATUS OF APPEALS TO FEDERAL COURTS

Case Title (Nature of Dispute)	Status of Appeal
Dell v. NMFS (Lease/Ownership)	9 th Circuit Court Judgment for Defendant (NMFS)
Smee v. NMFS (Lease/Ownership)	9 th Circuit Court Judgment for Defendant (NMFS)
Cole v. NMFS (Lease/Ownership)	9 th Circuit Court Judgment for Defendant (NMFS)
Gates v. NMFS (Lease/Ownership)	9 th Circuit Court Judgment for Defendant (NMFS)
West v. NMFS (Ownership Conflict)	District Court Judgment for West (Appellant)
Foss v. (NMFS) (Untimely Application)	9 th Circuit Court Judgment for Defendant (NMFS)
Prowler/Ocean Prowler Partnerships v. (NMFS) (Ownership Conflict)	District Court Partial Summary Judgment for Defendant (NMFS); Partial Remand. On remand, agency denial was affirmed; to date the decision has not been (re)appealed to the Federal Courts
Prowler /Ocean Prowler Partnerships v. (NMFS) (Landings)	9 th Circuit Court Judgment for Defendant (NMFS)
Petticrew v. (NMFS) (Regulation Challenge)	Settled prior to Judgment
Ward’s Cove v. (NMFS) (Regulation Challenge)	9 th Circuit Court Judgment for Defendant (NMFS)

QUOTA SHARE TRANSFER ACTIVITY

Compared with the first three years of the program, QS and IFQ transfer activity declined significantly after 1997.

The following table (for halibut, sablefish, and both species combined) displays a summary of QS/IFQ transfer activities (numbers of approved transfer applications) from the beginning of the program in late 1994 through year-end 2001.

TABLE III-D: NUMBERS OF APPROVED QS/IFQ TRANSFERS 1995 - 2001

Species	Transfer Type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Halibut	Regular QS/IFQ	1,217	1,397	1,004	539	611	605	553
	IFQ Only ("lease")	31	61	53	43	39	49	48
	Sweep-up of Small Blocks	31	63	441	148	150	75	89
	Total - Halibut Transfers	1,279	1,521	1,498	730	800	729	690
Sablefish	Regular QS/IFQ	352	351	388	185	237	238	185
	IFQ Only ("lease")	76	51	51	57	53	79	67
	Sweep-up of Small Blocks	15	20	82	33	22	29	20
	Total - Sablefish Transfers	443	422	521	275	312	346	272
Both Species	Regular QS/IFQ	1,569	1,748	1,392	724	848	843	738
	IFQ Only ("lease")	107	112	104	100	92	128	115
	Sweep-up	46	83	523	181	172	104	109
	Total - All Transfers	1,722	1,943	2,019	1,005	1,112	1,075	962

The overall distributive effects of the transfers summarized above have not been dramatic (at least with respect to net “gains” and “losses” of QS/IFQ by Alaskans v. Non-Alaskans).

The following table summarizes the transfer of QS/IFQ between Alaskans and Non-Alaskans. As in the past, the total amount of QS held by Alaskans continues to increase as a result of transfer activity (with the exception of sablefish sweep-ups)

TABLE III-E: CHANGES IN HALIBUT QS HOLDINGS BETWEEN INITIAL ISSUANCE AND CURRENTLY ISSUED (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2001)

Area	Initially Issued				Currently Issued (as of December 31, 2001)			
	Alaskan		Non-Alaskan		Alaskan		Non-Alaskan	
	# of Persons	QS Units	# of Persons	QS Units	# of Persons	QS Units	# of Persons	QS Units
2C	1,971	49,265,458	417	10,293,932	1,260	50,232,606	243	9,347,197
3A	2,436	118,591,502	636	66,843,449	1,577	113,771,024	418	70,914,849
3B	780	28,061,266	277	26,159,470	401	26,459,075	175	27,441,972
4A	376	7,065,931	155	7,485,405	188	6,645,709	99	7,855,918
4B	80	3,242,733	73	6,050,658	55	3,205,449	57	6,079,325
4C	48	2,199,603	32	1,769,583	40	2,178,131	21	1,783,289
4D	22	665,856	46	4,168,808	14	1,070,628	36	3,798,648
4E	98	127,392	6	12,607	94	122,375	8	17,313
Total	3,976		854		2,851		634	

Notes to Table:

- “Initially Issued” means QS that is initially issued to its first holder. Initial issuance was accomplished primarily at the beginning of the IFQ program but continued to occur as a result of adjudicated appeals.
- Designation of “Alaskan” or “Non-Alaskan” is premised on holder’s self-reported business mailing address; RAM makes no effort to verify residency.
- Changes over time between “Alaskan” and “Non-Alaskan” QS holdings are the result both of QS transfers and of QS holder’s address changes.
- Total QS units for a species/area may differ from published QS pool sizes as a result of QS units not assigned to any person (for example, units in reserve or revoked mid-year)
- The number of QS holders is not additive across areas or species. “Unique Total” represents the unique number of QS holders for each species.
- Additional information on changes in QS holdings and consolidation in the halibut and sablefish fisheries can be found on our web site at: <www.fakr.noaa.gov>
- Persons without addresses are excluded.

TABLE III-F: CHANGES IN SABLEFISH QS HOLDINGS BETWEEN INITIAL ISSUANCE AND CURRENTLY ISSUED (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2001)

Area	Initially Issued				Currently Issued (as of December 31, 2001)			
	Alaskan		Non-Alaskan		Alaskan		Non-Alaskan	
	# of Persons	QS Units	# of Persons	QS Units	# of Persons	QS Units	# of Persons	QS Units
AI	49	7,112,625	87	24,405,551	37	10,229,978	59	21,681,457
BS	62	7,090,226	82	11,514,928	57	7,937,741	58	10,800,327
CG	395	43,422,477	247	68,055,072	263	47,314,070	170	64,290,851
SE	466	42,774,622	247	23,734,199	308	42,510,629	171	23,517,547
WG	107	8,523,462	125	27,562,419	77	9,554,626	97	26,472,610
WY	250	18,494,619	205	34,938,242	155	18,508,987	140	34,709,501
Total Unique Persons	720		332		561		311	

Notes to Table:

- “Initially Issued” means QS that is initially issued to its first holder. Initial issuance was accomplished primarily at the beginning of the IFQ program but continued occur as a result of adjudicated appeals.
- Designation of “Alaskan” or “Non-Alaskan” is premised on holder’s self-reported business mailing address; RAM makes no effort to verify residency.
- Changes over time between “Alaskan” and “Non-Alaskan” QS holdings are the result both of QS transfers and of QS holder’s address changes.
- Total QS units for a species/area may differ from published QS pool sizes as a result of QS units not assigned to any person (for example, units in reserve or revoked mid-year).
- The number of QS holders is not additive across areas or species. “Unique Total” represents the unique number of QS holders for each species.
- Additional information on changes in QS holdings and consolidation in the halibut and sablefish fisheries can be found on our web site at: <www.fakr.noaa.gov>.
- Persons without addresses are excluded.

Transfer Eligibility Certificates

Eligibility to receive catcher vessel QS by transfer is restricted to those persons who received QS by initial issuance and those individuals who can demonstrate that they have served as a member of the harvesting crew in any U.S. fishery for no fewer than 150 days. Those individuals are designated as "IFQ Crewmembers" and receive Transfer Eligibility Certificates (TECs) from RAM. Eligibility to receive processor QS by transfer also requires approval of a TEC application, although both

individuals and non-individuals may become eligible.

The following table displays the total number of TECs issued to IFQ Crewmembers, by residence category, since the inception of the program. It also shows how many of those IFQ Crewmembers were holding QS at the end of 2001.

TABLE III-G: SUMMARY OF TEC ("IFQ CREWMEMBER") ISSUANCE ('94 - '01) AND "CREWMEMBERS" HOLDING QS AS OF YEAR-END 2001

Claimed Residency	"Crewmember" TECs Issued ('94 - '01)	"Crewmembers" Holding QS/IFQ at Year-End 2001
Alaskan	1,578	728
Non-Alaskan	610	247
Total	2,188	975

Note to Table:

- Designation of "Alaskan" versus "non-Alaskan" is premised upon the most recent address provided by the applicants. RAM makes no attempt to determine, or to verify, a person's state of legal residence.
- Persons without addresses are excluded.

Quota Acquired by “IFQ Crewmembers” by Species, Area, and Residence Category

The following table displays “Alaskan” and “Non-Alaskan” IFQ Crewmember holdings of QS as of the end of 2001 (as expressed in 2001 IFQ pound equivalents and as a percentage of the 2001 area TACs).

TABLE III-H: QUOTA HELD BY “IFQ CREWMEMBERS” BY SPECIES, AREA, AND RESIDENCE CATEGORY AT YEAR-END 2001

Species/Area		“Alaskan” IFQ Pounds	“Non-Alaskan” IFQ Pounds	Total 2001 IFQ Pounds	Percent of Area TAC
Halibut	2C	1,570,458	476,151	2,046,609	23.3%
	3A	2,660,571	1,259,789	3,920,360	17.9%
	3B	1,811,171	1,148,728	2,959,899	17.9%
	4A	671,252	459,302	1,130,554	22.7%
	4B	299,694	734,052	1,033,746	26.3%
	4C	153,066	58,803	211,869	20.9%
	4D	42,312	254,372	296,684	20.9%
	Halibut Total	7,208,524	4,391,197	11,601,722	19.8%
Sablefish	AI	37,954	221,020	258,974	7.8%
	BS	88,853	50,175	139,028	10.1%
	CG	366,262	509,453	875,715	9.2%
	SE	668,663	570,515	1,239,178	16.7%
	WG	157,625	174,148	331,773	9.4%
	WY	136,538	215,590	352,128	8.9%
	Sablefish Total	1,455,895	1,740,901	3,196,796	11.0%

Notes to Table:

- An “IFQ Crewmember” is an individual who did not receive QS/IFQ by initial issuance, but who applied for, and was issued, a TEC and subsequently received QS by transfer.
- The designation of “Alaskan” and “Non-Alaskan” is premised upon the address provided by the most recent address provided by the applicants. RAM makes no attempt to determine, or to verify, a person’s state of legal residence.
- Pounds are derived from QS held and are not adjusted.
- TAC amounts referenced in TABLE I-A
- Persons without addresses are excluded.

Liens Against QS

Since mid-1995, RAM has informally recorded liens against QS on behalf of creditors. Although there is no legal requirement that liens must be so filed and these filings do not legally perfect a creditor's interests in the QS, most lending institutions take advantage of the voluntary service.

The following table shows, by species and types of lienholders, the number of liens that are currently recorded by RAM. Note that the table displays the number of liens that have been filed against identifiable QS ranges (blocks, ranges of unblocked, QS etc.), and not against QS holders.

TABLE III-I: LIENS AGAINST QS RANGES RECORDED BY RAM AS OF YEAR-END 2001

Type of Lienholder	Halibut	Sablefish	Total Liens
Private Banks (including CFAB)	903	504	1,407
State of Alaska (Div. Of Investments)	211	65	276
State of Alaska/WA (Child Support)	22	9	31
Private Lenders (other than Banks)	246	120	366
CDQ Groups	47	5	52
NMFS Financial Services Branch	187	75	262
Internal Revenue Service	74	8	82
Total - All Recorded Liens	1,690	786	2,476

Note to Table: Table displays liens voluntarily recorded by RAM; liens may be recorded in other venues as a well.

CONSOLIDATION OF QS

As was anticipated, as a result of transfer choices made by QS holders, there has been a consolidation of QS into the hands of fewer persons than who received the QS by initial issuance.

The following tables show, by area and size of holding, how transfer activities have resulted in the consolidation of QS.

Note that the reported numbers of persons holding QS that yields IFQ of differing amounts have changed from the report published in the 2000 Report to the Fleet. These minor changes result from two causes: 1) the table is updated to include those who received their QS for the first time during 2000 and 2001 (as a result of appeal determinations and settlements); and 2) the table displays number QS holders using 2001 IFQ pound equivalents (the 2000 Report was based on 1999 IFQ pound equivalents).

**TABLE III-J: CONSOLIDATION OF HALIBUT QS - INITIAL ISSUANCE THROUGH 12/31/01
(NUMBERS OF PERSONS HOLDING HALIBUT QS BY AREA AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS, EXPRESSED IN 2001 IFQ POUNDS)**

Area	Size of Holding (*01 IFQ Pounds)	Number of Initial Issuees	Holders as of End of 1996	Holders as of End of 1997	Holders as of End of 1998	Holders as of End of 1999	Holders as of End of 2000	Holders as of End of 2001
2C	3,000 or less	1,537	1,134	980	929	880	846	803
	3,001-10,000	621	499	500	501	482	475	468
	10,001-25,000	206	229	221	209	212	209	208
	over 25,000	23	33	40	46	49	52	55
	2C Total:	2,387	1,895	1,741	1,685	1,623	1,582	1,534
0	3,000 or less	1,834	1,420	1,252	1,161	1,084	1,030	981
	3,001-10,000	658	510	506	501	487	487	489
	10,001-25,000	338	337	329	330	328	326	321
	over 25,000	240	248	251	250	257	255	256
	3A Total:	3,070	2,515	2,338	2,242	2,156	2,098	2,047
3B	3,000 or less	441	313	234	200	177	166	148
	3,001-10,000	253	186	138	123	106	95	89
	10,001-25,000	178	140	147	148	135	140	139
	over 25,000	183	185	190	194	212	208	209
	3B Total:	1,055	824	709	665	630	609	585

Notes to Table:

- Halibut data do not include Area 4E; there is no IFQ allocation for that area.
- The area data in the table are not additive; QS holders may (and many do) hold QS in more than one administrative area for both halibut and sablefish.

TABLE III-J (CONTINUED): CONSOLIDATION OF HALIBUT QS - INITIAL ISSUANCE THROUGH 12/31/01 (NUMBERS OF PERSONS HOLDING HALIBUT QS BY AREA AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS, EXPRESSED IN 2001 IFQ POUNDS)

Area	Size of Holding ('00 IFQ Pounds)	Number of Initial Issuees	Holders as of End of 1996	Holders as of End of 1997	Holders as of End of 1998	Holders as of End of 1999	Holders as of End of 2000	Holders as of End of 2001
4A	3,000 or less	266	201	167	144	127	115	99
	3,001-10,000	124	95	76	75	69	60	56
	10,001-25,000	81	72	68	66	71	71	74
	over 25,000	58	67	68	69	70	69	67
	4A Total:	529	435	379	354	337	315	296
4B	3,000 or less	25	20	19	17	12	12	11
	3,001-10,000	41	37	32	30	28	26	24
	10,001-25,000	44	41	32	32	27	26	27
	over 25,000	42	43	47	45	50	49	50
	4B Total:	152	141	130	124	117	113	112
4C	3,000 or less	20	19	20	17	17	16	12
	3,001 - 10,000	29	28	24	22	21	19	14
	10,001 - 25,000	20	20	20	19	19	20	21
	over 25,000	11	13	13	14	14	14	14
	4C Total:	80	80	77	72	71	69	61
4D	3,000 or less	9	8	7	6	5	4	4
	3,001 - 10,000	20	18	15	12	12	10	9
	10,001 - 25,000	23	27	18	18	13	16	13
	over 25,000	16	15	19	20	23	22	24
	4D Total:	68	68	59	56	53	52	50
ALL	3,000 or less	2,632	2,233	1,956	1,855	1,748	1,686	1,610
	3,001 - 10,000	1,138	927	899	892	860	851	849
	10,001 - 25,000	586	580	562	548	557	551	537
	over 25,000	472	487	496	500	512	520	536
	Total All Areas	4,828	4,227	3,913	3,795	3,677	3,610	3,532

Notes to Table:

- Halibut data do not include Area 4E; there is no IFQ allocation for that area.
- The area data in the table is not additive; QS holders may (and many do) hold QS in more than one administrative area for both halibut and sablefish.

TABLE III-K: CONSOLIDATION OF SABLEFISH QS -- INITIAL ISSUANCE THROUGH 12/31/01 (NUMBERS OF PERSONS HOLDING QS BY AREA AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS, EXPRESSED IN 2001 IFQ POUNDS)

Area	Size of Holding (*01 IFQ Pounds)	Number of Initial Issues	Holders as of End of 1996	Holders as of End of 1997	Holders as of End of 1998	Holders as of End of 1999	Holders as of End of 2000	Holders as of End of 2001
AI	5,000 or less	60	55	49	47	45	37	35
	5,001-10,000	20	19	18	19	19	19	15
	10,001-25,000	21	23	24	20	20	20	19
	over 25,000	34	33	33	33	28	28	28
	AI Total:	135	130	124	119	112	104	97
BS	5,000 or less	92	84	78	76	76	69	70
	5,001-10,000	16	16	18	18	18	16	15
	10,001-25,000	23	22	19	19	18	19	17
	over 25,000	13	13	15	15	15	15	15
	BS Total:	144	135	130	128	127	119	117
CG	5,000 or less	362	301	252	244	233	224	212
	5,001-10,000	69	53	56	54	48	44	44
	10,001-25,000	85	77	63	58	55	56	62
	over 25,000	125	120	121	121	122	124	124
	CG Total:	641	551	492	477	458	448	442
SE	5,000 or less	388	301	247	224	207	206	195
	5,001-10,000	104	82	78	78	77	73	71
	10,001-25,000	134	138	134	129	125	119	122
	over 25,000	86	88	90	93	95	98	98
	SE Total:	712	609	549	524	504	496	486

Note to Table: The area data in the tables are not additive; QS holders may (and many do) hold QS in more than one administrative area for both halibut and sablefish.

TABLE III-K (CONTINUED): CONSOLIDATION OF SABLEFISH QS -- INITIAL ISSUANCE THROUGH 12/31/01 (NUMBERS OF PERSONS HOLDING QS BY AREA AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS, EXPRESSED IN 2001 IFQ POUNDS)

Area	Size of Holding ('01 IFQ Pounds)	Number of Initial Issues	Holders as of End of 1996	Holders as of End of 1997	Holders as of End of 1998	Holders as of End of 1999	Holders as of End of 2000	Holders as of End of 2001
WG	5,000 or less	124	113	94	92	91	83	86
	5,001-10,000	40	34	34	31	31	29	27
	10,001-25,000	36	31	32	29	26	28	29
	over 25,000	31	33	34	36	37	36	35
	WG Total:	231	211	194	188	185	176	177
WY	5,000 or less	298	237	199	187	167	156	151
	5,001-10,000	52	48	45	48	45	45	43
	10,001-25,000	59	60	56	57	56	49	54
	over 25,000	45	47	50	49	50	53	52
	BS Total:	454	392	350	341	318	303	300
ALL	5,000 or less	537	492	435	413	402	395	382
	5,001 - 10,000	105	99	108	113	109	107	105
	10,001 - 25,000	151	148	149	139	141	137	152
	over 25,000	258	255	248	254	250	251	250
	Total All Areas	1,051	994	940	919	902	890	889

Note to Table: The area data in the tables are not additive; QS holders may (and many do) hold QS in more than one administrative area for both halibut and sablefish.

VESSEL PARTICIPATION

Another view of consolidation that could occur under IFQ management is provided by examining the number of vessels participating and to compare those numbers with earlier seasons. The table below displays the degree of “consolidation” of vessels that has occurred under the IFQ program.

Note that in the columns that display the number of vessels participating by area, the same vessels may have participated in the fishery in different areas. The final row of data shows the total number of unique vessels that participated in the fisheries in any regulatory area.

TABLE III-L: VESSELS PARTICIPATING IN IFQ HALIBUT FISHERY; *ALL VESSELS*
LANDING HALIBUT, BY AREA 1992 - 2001 SEASONS

Species/Area	Before IFQ Program			Last Seven IFQ Seasons						
	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01
Halibut 2C	1,775	1,562	1,461	1,105	1,029	993	836	840	816	733
3A	1,924	1,529	1,712	1,145	1,104	1,076	899	892	839	802
3B	478	401	320	332	350	357	325	323	340	327
4A	190	165	176	140	147	142	120	121	125	118
4B	82	65	74	57	64	69	47	51	55	52
4C	62	58	64	35	41	46	30	36	35	28
4D	26	19	39	27	33	33	22	29	32	31
All Unique	3,452	3,393	3,450	2,057	1,962	1,925	1,601	1,613	1,568	1,451

TABLE III-M: VESSELS PARTICIPATING IN IFQ SABLEFISH FISHERY; *ALL VESSELS*
LANDING SABLEFISH, BY AREA 1992 - 2001 SEASONS

Species/Area	Before IFQ Program			Last Seven IFQ Seasons						
	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01
Sablefish AI	50	65	61	67	64	56	39	42	43	39
BS	100	85	61	68	64	55	45	44	53	42
CG	613	500	602	347	312	291	260	244	228	225
SE	510	393	488	391	368	339	309	295	280	266
WG	126	47	30	101	97	91	81	77	77	74
WY	275	209	265	243	230	206	188	172	158	146
All Unique	1,166	969	1,191	616	565	530	477	463	450	433

IFQ LOANS
THE NORTH PACIFIC LOAN PROGRAM

Beginning in 1998, the NMFS Financial Services Branch in Seattle, Washington, began making loans to purchase or refinance QS for “Entry-Level Fishermen” and “Fishermen Who Fish From Small Vessels” under the authority of the MSA’s provisions for IFQ loans.

1999, 2000, and 2001 budgets, which made \$5,000,000 available for the loans during each fiscal year.

The following table displays, by borrower’s state of residence, the number of loans and amounts approved during these fiscal years:

Funding for a loan guarantee fund (which will eventually be drawn from receipts from IFQ fee collection) was provided in the Fiscal Year 1998,

TABLE III-N: STATUS OF NMFS LOANS FOR PURCHASE OF QS/IFQ

Borrower’s State of Residence	FY 1998		FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001		Total	Total Amount
	Loan	Amount	Loan	Amount	Loan	Amount	Loan	Amount		
Alaska	30	\$2,504,747	29	\$2,541,881	23	\$2,852,759	17	\$2,386,97	99	\$10,286,365
Washington	14		15		8		8	\$1,570,91	45	\$6,584,211
Oregon	1	\$169,336	3	\$205,800	3	\$393,000	4	\$474,955	11	\$1,243,091
Georgia	1	\$250,000			2	\$292,871			3	\$542,871
Idaho	1	\$200,000			1	\$80,000	1	\$99,564	3	\$379,564
Michigan			1	\$61,500					1	\$61,500
Utah	1	\$114,808							1	\$114,808
Colorado					1	\$60,000			1	\$60,000
California					1	\$260,000			1	\$260,000
Nevada							1	\$200,000	1	\$200,000
Wisconsin							1	\$65,089	1	\$65,089
Arizona							1	\$185,000	1	\$185,000
Total	48	\$4,999,999	48	\$5,000,000	39	\$5,000,000	33	\$4,982,50	168	\$19,982,499

Additional information on the loan program may be obtained at:

**Financial Service Branch, NW Region
7600 Sand Point Way NE
BIN C15700, Building 1
Seattle, WA 98115**

**Phone: (206) 526-6122
Fax: (206) 526-6306**

APPENDIX

SEABIRD/LONGLINE FISHERY INTERACTIONS - UPDATES (INFORMATION PROVIDED BY NMFS PROTECTED RESOURCES DIVISION)

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council Takes Final Action to Revise Seabird Avoidance Regulations Based on Research by the Washington Sea Grant Program (WSGP):

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) took final action on recommended changes to the existing seabird measures in December 2001. The proposed changes were based on results from a unique cooperative research effort that included fishery scientists from the Washington Sea Grant Program and the University of Washington, longline fishers, NOAA Fisheries, U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Council. Scientists worked on commercial fishing vessels and this collaborative process allowed for buy-in from the industry earlier on in the process and helped create a sense of ownership in the project, and most importantly, in the results. This research represents the best scientific information available.

The Council recommended that the proposed requirements would be based on area fished, vessel length, vessel type, and gear type. This would address the varying characteristics found in the fishing operations of the very diverse demersal hook-and-line fleet for groundfish and Pacific halibut off Alaska.

Research results indicated that ***using paired streamer lines can reduce seabird bycatch by more than 90%***. Fishermen who are already using paired lines on their vessels are reporting fewer birds being caught. Your use of effective measures is critical to the reduction of seabird bycatch.

Revised Regulations: See the attached table for the Council's recommendations. NMFS anticipates that revisions to regulations will be effective in mid-2002. In the meantime, existing seabird avoidance regulations at 50 CFR 679.24 and 679.42 are in effect. For detailed information about the new requirements, see materials that were mailed

to you with your 2002 IFQ permit, visit our website at:

http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/newsreleases/2001/01_22_akr.htm

or contact Kim Rivera at (907) 586-7424 or Kim.Rivera@noaa.gov

Free Streamer Lines! To prepare for these revised requirements, get your free streamer lines now! See materials mailed with your 2002 IFQ permit or visit our website at:

<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/seabirds/streamers.htm>

Incidental Take Limits for the endangered Short-tailed Albatross: The USFWS anticipates up to 2 short-tailed albatross could be taken during the 2-year period of 2002 and 2003 as a result of the Pacific halibut fishery off Alaska. No short-tailed albatross were reported taken in 2001 in the halibut fishery off Alaska.

The USFWS anticipated up to 4 short-tailed albatross could be taken during the 2-year period of 1999 and 2000 as a result of the groundfish longline fisheries in the BSAI and GOA. This incidental take limit has been extended into 2002. No short-tailed albatross were reported taken in 1999, 2000, or 2001 in the groundfish longline fisheries off Alaska.

All observations and takes of short-tailed albatross are to be reported to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (see below). Any short-tailed albatross brought aboard dead must be retained, frozen, and shipped immediately to: Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Ecological Services, 605 W. 4th Ave. Rm. G62, Anchorage, AK 99501. They can be contacted by phone (800) 272-4174 or fax (907) 271-2786.

2002 Logbooks: Please continue to record in your logbooks (catcher vessel groundfish/IFQ daily fishing or catcher/processor groundfish/IFQ daily cumulative production) what type of seabird avoidance gear you use for each set. These codes were clarified via NMFS Information Bulletin 01-54 http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/infobulletins/2001_infobulletins/seabirdcodes.html

Please use the following codes in your logbooks:

1 = Bird Streamer Line.

2 = Buoy bag, bird bag, or other float device.

3 = Lining tube or line shooter.

4 = Any combination of 1,2, and/or 3.

9 = No bird deterrent device deployed.

0 = Night fishing.

NMFS will use this data to make improved estimates of seabird bycatch levels.

Please report observations of interactions with the Shorttailed Albatross to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: Use the form mailed to you with you 202 IFQ permit (or available on your website). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is interested in where these birds are being encountered

For additional information, visit the NMFS Alaska Region web site at: <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/seabirds.html> or contact Kim Rivera, Alaska Region Seabird Coordinator, at (907) 586-7424.

***COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SEABIRD AVOIDANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR
VESSELS, BASED ON AREA, GEAR, AND VESSEL TYPE.***

Location/Gear	Vessel Type					
	≤ 26 ft LOA	>26 to 32 ft LOA (with masts, poles, or rigging)	>26 to 32 ft LOA (without masts, poles, or rigging)	>32 to 55 ft LOA (without masts, poles, or rigging)	>32 to 55 ft LOA (with masts, poles, or rigging)	> 55 ft LOA
Inside	Exempt	Buoy with Performance Standard			Single Streamer	
EEZ		Single Streamer + Other Device	Buoy w/Perf. Std. + Other Device		Single Streamer + Other Device	Paired Streamers
IPHC Area 4E (halibut) (0 to 3 nautical miles)		Exempt		Buoy w/Perf. Std. + Other Device		
Snap Gear		Single Streamer w/Mod. Perf. Std. + Other Device	Buoy w/Perf. Std. + Other Device		Single Streamer w/Mod. Perf. Std. + Other Device	

See website for description of performance standards.

<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/seabirds/avoidanceaction.pdf>

Other device = added weights to groundline, buoy (as above), strategic offal discharge, streamer line

The following measures or methods may be used on a vessel, but must be accompanied by the applicable seabird avoidance requirements: night-setting, line shooter, and lining.

U.S. COAST GUARD SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

The Coast Guard offers a free, voluntary dockside examination program. A Commercial Fishing Vessel Safety Examiner will come to your vessel at *your* convenience. The examiner will examine your safety gear, look over the general condition of your vessel, and discuss emergency procedures with you and your crew.

If your vessel meets all Coast Guard requirements, a year-dated decal (valid for two years) will be issued. However, if it does not meet the requirements, the examiner will issue a work list so that you will know

exactly what you need to do and can correct the discrepancies.

That's all! No penalties, no enforcement action. Once the discrepancies are corrected, the examiner will come back to check the vessel over and issue the decal.

For more information, contact your local Marine Safety Office or Marine Safety Detachment.

Coast Guard Marine Safety Contacts

Location	Phone Number	Location	Phone Number
Anchorage	(907) 271-6725	Kodiak	(907) 486-5918
Juneau	(907) 463-2448	Sitka	(907) 966-5454
Kenai	(907) 283-3292	Valdez	(907) 835-7224
Ketchikan	(907) 225-4496	Unalaska\ Dutch Harbor	(907) 581-3466

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX “TIPS”

Although the authority was not exercised during 2001, it is generally conceded that the IRS may seize (and, in fact, has seized) QS from fishermen who, according to the IRS, are delinquent in paying their Federal taxes. Money derived from the sale (at auction) of the QS is first applied to the alleged tax debt; any balance is then returned to the erstwhile QS holder.

To avoid this from happening to QS holders in the future, the IRS has provided the following “Tax Tips” and has asked that they be shared with the IFQ fleet. According to the IRS:

✓ You can get help and forms in several different ways. If you need a form, call **1-800-TAX-FORM** between 6:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. during the week. If you have a fax machine, the IRS can fax you over 100 of the most requested forms and instructions. Just call **(703) 368-9694** from the telephone connected to the fax machine. If you need a question answered, call **1-800-829-1040** between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. (Alaska time), Monday through Saturday. If you have access to the Internet, look up the IRS at www.irs.ustreas.gov. You can get forms, instructions, publications, fact sheets, and answers to frequently asked questions.

✓ File your tax returns on time, even if you cannot pay all that you owe. For advice on how to get current and keep current on filing and paying your taxes, call **(907) 271-6387**. The IRS will help you work out appropriate payment options based upon your ability to pay. Ignoring your taxes may be tempting in the short run, but filing your tax returns timely and working out payment arrangements will be the least expensive to you over the long run.

✓ Do not ignore correspondence from the IRS. If you disagree with the billing or you have any questions, help is a phone call away. If you have tried to resolve the problem with the IRS and it will not go away, the IRS has a special advocate who can help cut through the red tape. To reach the Taxpayer Advocates’ office in your area, call **1-800-829-1040**, and ask for your local advocate.

THE IFQ PROGRAM ON THE INTERNET

The Alaska Region of NMFS maintains an Internet web site at www.fakr.noaa.gov. The site contains a wealth of information on fisheries and marine mammals in the North Pacific, including information from all Alaska Region divisions.

Additionally, links to other fishery agencies (the Council, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), IPHC, etc.) Are included.

IFQ program information can be found in the RAM section
www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram
of the regional home page, and includes:

- Historic and current-year IFQ and CDQ TACs and landing information;
- Information on transfer activities;
- Current Special Notices” on the program and its implementation;
- Latest RAM Report to the Fleet;
- Application forms and instructions (transfers, hired skipper, replacement, etc.);
- Links to research undertaken by the State of Alaska (CFEC);
- List of QS holders and the size of QS holding (including a subset of QS that can be “swept up” under the block program);
- Tables of QSPs and Use and Vessel Caps; and,
- A variety of other information (including other permit and license programs).

AGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

If you have any questions of program and resource managers, the list of contacts below can point you in the right direction.

Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service

Division/Agency	Telephone	Facsimile
Regional Administrator	907-586-7221	907-586-7249
Restricted Access Management	800-304-4846	907-586-7354
Sustainable Fisheries Division	800-304-4846	907-586-7465
Kodiak	907-481-1780	907-481-1781
Dutch Harbor	807-581-2062	907-581-3356
Protected Resources Division	907-586-7235	907-586-7012
Office of Administrative Appeals	800-304-4846	907-586-9361
NOAA Enforcement		
Enforcement Data Clerks	800-304-4846	907-586-7313
Anchorage Enforcement	907-271-1823	907-271-4915
Bellingham Enforcement	360-676-9268	360-733-4250
Dutch Harbor Enforcement	907-581-2061	907-581-2064
Homer Enforcement	907-235-2337	907-235-2209
Kodiak Enforcement	907-486-3298	907-486-6868
Ketchikan Enforcement	907-247-5804	907-247-5810
Petersburg Enforcement	907-772-2285	907-772-2287
Seward Enforcement	907-224-5348	907-224-5349
Sitka Enforcement	907-747-6940	907-747-6541

Other Important Agencies & Telephone Numbers

North Pacific Fishery Management Council	907-271-2809
International Pacific Halibut Commission	206-634-1838
State of Alaska, ADF&G (Commercial Fisheries)	907-465-4210
State of Alaska, Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission	907-789-6160
United States Coast Guard - Emergency Number	800-478-5555
United States Coast Guard - Enforcement	907-463-2289
United States Coast Guard - Vessel Documentation Center	800-799-8362
United States Coast Guard - Vessel Safety	800-478-7369

DESCRIPTION OF THE HALIBUT AND SABLEFISH IFQ PROGRAM

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE IFQ PROGRAM

In December of 1991, the Council proposed an IFQ program as the best alternative to address problems associated with excess harvesting capacity in the Pacific halibut and sablefish longline fisheries off Alaska. The decision to propose an IFQ program resulted from years of discussion and debate about the best way to address the problems created by overcapitalization in the fisheries (sometimes expressed as "too many boats chasing too few fish"). These problems included short "derby" openings (in most areas, seasons lasted less than a week), lost gear (and resulting "ghost fishing"), gear conflicts, safety concerns, poor product quality, low ex-vessel prices, and a host of other issues.

The IFQ approach was chosen to provide fishermen with the authority to decide how much and what type of investment they wished to make to harvest the resource. By guaranteeing a certain amount of catch at the beginning of the season, and by extending the season over a period of eight months, those who held the IFQ could determine where and when to fish, how much gear to deploy, and how much overall investment in harvesting they would make.

One way to achieve the advantages of such a program was to insure the transferability of quota from one person to another. But concerns were expressed about allowing quota to be freely transferred. To address the fear that most of the quota could eventually be concentrated into very few hands (thus undermining the economies of fishery-dependent communities), and could be held by persons who do not fish (thus establishing a "landlord" class of quota holders), the Council designed a number of constraints to unrestricted transferability. This was done to ensure that the characteristics of the fleet that existed prior to the IFQ

program (an essentially "owner-operator" fleet of catcher vessels of various lengths) would not be fundamentally changed by the program.

Following further refinement, the Council's IFQ proposal was approved by the Secretary of Commerce and finally published in the Federal Register in November of 1993. The IFQ program is administered by the National Marine Fisheries Service, Restricted Access Management (RAM) Program.

GENERAL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Under the IFQ program, eligible persons were issued QS based on halibut and sablefish landings made aboard vessels that they owned or leased during the late 1980's and in 1990. Applications for initial issuance of QS were received and processed by RAM. The application deadline was July 1994 and most applications were received in 1994. Issuance of QS to eligible applicants began in November of 1994.

To determine how many pounds of fish a QS holder may harvest during each year's fishing season (i.e., the person's annual IFQ), RAM first establishes the Quota Share Pool (QSP) for both species and each regulatory area. There are eight halibut regulatory areas and six sablefish regulatory areas. The QSP is the sum of all the QS units that have been issued in a given area for each species. The QSP is calculated annually (on or about January 31) and varies slightly from year to year due to administrative adjustments.

After fisheries managers determine what the annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) will be, each QS holder's QS for the area is divided by that area's QSP and the resulting fraction is then multiplied by the TAC. This

equation yields the number of pounds of IFQ that a QS holder may harvest that year, before adjustments for the previous year's fishing activity. Put simply, the above explanation can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{QS} \div \text{QSP} \times \text{TAC} = \text{IFQ}$$

Note that although a person's QS remains the same, and the QSP may vary by a slight amount from year to year, the TAC may change significantly on an annual basis, depending on the condition of the stocks. As the TAC rises, so does each person's IFQ; as it declines, each person's IFQ likewise decreases.

In this manner, the total annual TAC is divided up; those to whom IFQ permits have been issued may then harvest their share at any time during the eight-month IFQ halibut and sablefish seasons. Those who do not hold QS are generally excluded from the fisheries, although some very limited provisions for "leasing" freezer vessel IFQ exist.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS

As noted above, the Council took steps to insure that QS would not eventually be consolidated into a very few hands. To accomplish this goal, strict limits on how much QS can be held by any one person are imposed on QS holders (persons who received more than the "cap" by initial issuance were "grandfathered" in; however, they may not receive more QS by transfer). Refer to Section I for a break down of current QS Use and Vessel IFQ caps.

In addition to the caps, the Council has provided for QS blocking provisions. Under this program element, QS that originally yielded less than 20,000 pounds of IFQ (using the 1994 QSPs and TACs) was issued as a block, and such blocks may not be subdivided upon transfer. Further, no person may hold more than two blocks of QS for the same species in

any regulatory area (or one block and unblocked QS up to the cap). In this way, smaller amounts (blocks) of QS will always be available for those who wish to enter the fishery by obtaining QS by transfer.

To meet the goal of an owner-operated fleet, catcher vessel QS may only be transferred to individuals, and those individuals must be aboard the vessel when the fish are harvested and landed. In recognition of historical fishing practices, initial issues may (with some exceptions) hire skippers to fish their annual IFQ. Currently, the QS holder must demonstrate that s/he holds at least a 20 percent ownership interest in the vessel upon which the IFQ is to be fished.

Quota share and the annual IFQ it yields are classified by species, vessel, and regulatory area. A variety of restrictions regarding harvesting and landing IFQ fish also exist. Although there is no space here to discuss these in detail, more information about program restrictions can be found in the IFQ regulations or by contacting RAM.



DO YOU KNOW THE FOLLOWING PERSONS?

IF SO, PLEASE HAVE THEM CONTACT RAM REGARDING QS/IFQ HOLDINGS.

Anderson, Jeffrey	Cothary, Lynden	Harris, James E.	Klokke, Alex	Murphy, Kenneth	Sturgulewsky, Bernard R.
Austin, Gary	Crane, Lewis L.	Harris, Rock	Komon, Patricia	Nebl, Olaus	Thompson, John
Barnes, James D.	Crosby, James	Hebbring, Wilford	Kramp, Robert W.	Noonan, Michael E.	Thompson, Lewis
Basargin, Ignaty	Darnell, Rod	Herbert, Joe S.	Ladd, James	Olis, Michael	Turton, Edward
Benton, Ron	Dell, Kevin W.	Hess, Joseph E.	Lenning, Rick	Olson, Daniel	Vernon, Randall P.
Bever, Reginald H.	Doubt, Ronald	Hickok, Julian E.	Lewis, Charles A.	Olson, Ronald	Vickery, Douglas
Bice, Carl	Duncan, Johnny	Hicks, Frank C.	Likkel, Jill	Pike, Jack	Waggoner, Carl
Bierria, Albert J. III	Eggertsen, Eric	Higginbotham, Donna	Lyon, Reuben	Pitcher, Jerry	Walker, Brian
Bignell, Donald M.	F/V Eastern, Inc	Hok, Joseph	McCann, Joseph W.	Powell, David	Walton, Randy
Bilben, Hans M.	Foreman, David	Holden, Robert A.	McLeod, Shawn K.	Price, Ronald D.	Wells, Dale A.
Bourn, Lee	Foye, David G.	Holt, Charles W.	McLinn, Kris B.	Pullar, Lisa M.	Whitern, William
Brooks, Michael A.	Frank, Jesse	Howard, Christopher J.	Maddox, Rodney	Quirk, Terry R.	Williams, Danny A.
Brosman, Wayne H.	Frank, Oscar M.	Hudson, Ernest H.	Magnuson, William	Reilly, Michael S.	Woodruff, Deborah D.
Brown, David A.	Gardner, Pete	Jewell, Dan	Mahan, Thomas	Richter, George M.	Wright, Bill E.
Buel, Greg	Goodrich, Shelley	Jones, Marshall W.	Malutin, Iver	Rodgers, Jack	Young, Lillian
Buschur, Michael	Gower, Mark	Keaton, Dennis	Mametiev, Kondrati	Scott-Annis, Roberta	
Carlson, Sam H.	Griggs, Robert	Kelly, Brian	Miles, Ricarda	Shaw, Donald	
Chang, Joseph	Haney, Marlin	Kittess, Bruce	Milligan, Bridget	Somers, Brad	
Chevalier, Marty	Hanson, Richard	Kizer, Stuart	Munden, Dale	Sorenson, Paul	